MONDAY, MAY 22, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned. Wey must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

The Democratic Legislature of 1893. A faithful, diligent, and intelligent discharge of their public duties is required of all legislators elected by the Democracy of the State of New York. Their reflection, or the election of other Democrats as their successors, depends upon the performance of this trust. With the expiration of the thirty days' limit for bill signing, Governor FLOWER'S share in this year's lawmaking ended on Friday last. How has the Democratic Legislature discharged the trust? Here is the record in brief:

As to diligence: Bills enacted, amended, and made laws, 726.

As to frugality in the expenditure of the people's money:

Average tax rate, six Republican Legislatures 2.85 Average tax rate, three Democratic Legislatures ... 1.86 Items in Supply bill for 1893, vetoed by the Governor, \$530,000

The reduction of taxation imposed upon the counties of the State, since the Democrats have had responsible control of financial affairs, averages \$2,000,000 a year.

Other items of the good record: Brief sessions: two United States Senators sent to Washington without taint of bribery, or accusation of corruption; total suppression of lobby raids and legislative scandals; large acquisition of valuable property. needed for public purposes, by the State; steady reduction of debt.

Cash in treasury Jan. 1, 1893, \$526,437.

What Shall the Harvest Be?

The report of the Department of Agriculture for May renders it reasonably certain that the wheat crop will be below the average of the years 1880-1890, or less than 450,000,000 bushels. This will be true even should the remainder of the season be so favorable as to insure a yield of spring wheat quite up to the average. The winter wheat has received irreparable injury and will afford a very meagre harvest in the more important States. This is notably the case in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and it is extremely doubtful if these four States will garner one-half the 164,000,000 bushels they contributed to the world's supply after the harvest of 1892. In Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska, the conditions leave much to be desired, and full crops are improbable; while in Texas and other less important wheat-growing States crops below the early promise are probable. Besides the decidedly unpromising con

dition of a majority of the autumn-sown fields and the late seeding of the spring wheat, the reports not wholly favorable from the Pacific slope, and the probable reduction of the spring-wheat areas of Manitobs and the Northwest, there must be kept in view the destruction by drouth of much of the wheat of Algeria and other parts of North Africa, and the sensationally unfavorable reports from wide European areas. . An estimate of the world's require ments and of what would be the extent of the supplies with average crops the world over, now wholly improbable, has especial interest at this time.

Estimates for any given country are commonly based upon an assumed annual average consumption for a greater or less term of years. Such a mode of estimating quantities, increasing in measures varying with the variable rates of population in crease, is, at best, most unsatisfactory. It takes no cognizance of the ever-increasing needs of a progressively augmenting popu lation, whose requirements remain th same for no two weeks in succession. This plainly appears when we remember that the requirements of Europe increase every month by more than a million bushels; hence an estimate that would closely approximate to European requirements for 1892, would need material revision, with an addition of some 14,000,000 bushels, to meet the need of 1893. The estimates which follow have been made by ascertaining what is the productive power, with average acreage yields, of the area now devoted to wheat in each country, as shown by the yields of 1880-1890; what has been the annual rate of consumption per capita, for use as seed, bread, and in the arts, as shown by adding to or deducting from the home product of that period the net imports of net exports, as the case may be, in the form of flour and grain, and then dividing the

mean of population for the ten years. While in some instances these determina tions will vary from estimates long ac cepted in the commercial world, they have been made with the greatest care, and are as trustworthy as numerical data can be when derived from fallible official sources.

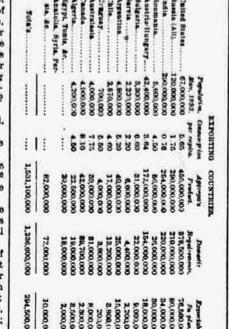
annual average supply by the ascertained

Stated in terms of "Winchester" bushels or as bushels of 60 pounds where foreign weights have been reduced, they are;



With full average crops at home, the importing countries this year will need to supplement their domestic supplies by the importation of some 368,000,000 bushels; and hereafter, such importations, when home crops are not above the average, must be augmented by the entire requirements of such additions as may be made to the populations of the importing nations. Wheat production is decreasing in such countries, as a whole, and whatever the additions to the annual requirements may be, they must be met by increased imports. As such populations are now increasing about one er cent. per annum, it seems probable that the imports will increase from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 busnels year by year. Whence, then, can be drawn the supplies now required and additional quantities increasing

by 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 bushels annually? Except as regards some five per cent. of the producing regions, about which no official data are attainable, the exportable surplus has, in each case, been determined in the same manner and with as much care as have the requirements of the importing countries. With average yields upon the respective areas devoted to wheat culture, the exportable surplus of these countries would be as follows:



With a population of some 373,500,000, each individual requiring more than four bushels per annum, the present aggregate requirements of Europe exceed 1,460,000,000 bushels. Of this the European fields will. with average acreage yields, furnish about 1,230,000,000 bushels. In other words, with full yields at home, Europe this year will be dependent upon other continents for 230,000,000 bushels, and as much more or less as the home product falls below an

verage or exceeds it. Adding, as Europe does, some 3,500,000 persons annually to the consumers, European drafts upon external sources of supply must, with average yields at home, be quite 14,000,000 bushels greater next year than they will be this year. As the yearly additions to the population are likely to be progressively greater, and as increasing areas are, in western Europe, devoted yearly to the necessary forage crops. European demands upon other continents for bread are likely to increase in greater, rather than in less, ratio than European populations

The probabilities are that the surplus of other continents from the harvests of 1893 will be below the average; for the crops are likely to be below the average, and their domestic requirements are growing in even greater ratio than are those of Europe. There are but two wheat-growing regions, of small productive power, where the areas under wheat have increased during recent years. These areas include the newly autonomized Balkan States and Argentina; but even here the increase has been little. if any, more than sufficient to offset the re duction in area in Great Britain, Denmark, and elsewhere in Western Europe. It follows that, as a whole, the world appears to have made no gain whatever in wheat production during the last five years, unless there has been, as some contend, an extension of the Russian wheat area not reflected by official Russian statistics either

of acreage or of product. Outside of the Balkan States the only onsiderable addition to the commercial upply in recent years has been made by Argentina, but the addition to the exportable surplus of that country during the last five years has not equalled the augmentation of European requirements in any year.

The commercial world entertains a sort of long Idea that Australagian and dian wheat fields have been rapidly expanding of late. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Australian area reached the maximum in 1889 and has since shrunk nearly 200,000 acres. The additions in Manitoba have little more than equalled the reductions in Ontario and other parts of the Dominion; so that the exporting power of Canada is actually less, with average yields per acre, than five years ago, inasmuch as domestic requirements have increased more rapidly than the area under wheat. Exports from North Africa, that average

from 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 bushels, are likely to be suspended, except from Egypt, on ac count of the destruction of the crops of Algeria and Tunis. From Argentina this spring's exports are the largest on record. but they will have been absorbed very largely before the beginning of the European cereal year, as will those from Australasia. The supplies from these sources are such as will result from crops which are yet to be grown, and which we may assume will reach an average. This leaves the great burden of providing Europe with bread, other than that of domestic production, practically on the shoulders of India and the United States. Canada is hardly a makeweight, and the demands of importers outside of Europe absorb yearly greater quantitles of wheat than Australasia, South America, and all other external sources of supply can ordinarily furnish. It follows that European external supplies can be no greater than the exportable surplus of India and the United States.

The assumption has been very general that the United States could meet the demands of the world for bread, no matter how great they might be. This belief has been strengthened by the enormous exports from the last two harvests. Although exceptional in acreage yield, they were grown on an area gradually diminishing, yet have become, from their magnitude, the deceptive basis of all comparisons, and have led to wrongful conclusions as to the trend of the traffic in wheat. It is a fact, established alike by the census of 1890 and recent State reports, that the area under wheat in this country is materially less than ten years ago. Domestic requirements are increas ing annually by the measure of the needs of the 1,500,000 new people yearly added; and our power to export breadstuffs is vanishing quite as rapidly as the population augments, and perhaps a little more rapidly; for the per capita rate of consumption advances as does the ratio of whites to the corn-eating black population of the Southern plantations. With an average yield per acre, and the area devoted to wheat growing remaining undiminished, we can produce about 455,000,000 bushels. Of this we require about 378,500,000 bushels for use as bread, seed, and in the arts, at a rate of consumption no greater than obtained during the period 1880-1890; so that the exports of the season, in the

event of an average crop, would be about

76,500,000 bushels, plus such reserve stocks

above the average reserves of recent years,

as may exist. At this time the visible supply exceeds that of May, 1891, by about 50,000,000 bushels. It therefore appears that with an average yield the exports might reach 126,000,000 bushels. Should the yield, however, fall as low as some of the Chicago experts are now estimating, or to about 350,000,000 bushels, the exports would assume very meagre proportions, probably not exceeding present reserve stocks, and

eave a domestic deficit to be met. India remains as the one other considerable source of external supply for Europe. It has harvested a crop somewhat in excess of 240,000,000 bushels, or 14,000,000 below the average. With an Indian crop in 1891 estimated at about 15,000,000 bushels greater, the exports were much above the average, indicating that the crop had been greatly underestimated, as were those of the United States in 1891 and 1892, or that large reserves existed and were made available to swell the exports of the year. Believing that Indian exports will again be greater than the estimated product would indicate, we may assume that Indian contributions to the European supply may now reach 40,-000,000 bushels, even though British journais are calculating on their ranging only from 24,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels.

The last thirteen European crops have averaged about 1,230,000,000 bushels. The six smallest averaged 1,147,000,000. Notwithstanding the very deficient harvest of 1891, so much above the average was that of 1892 that the two crops aggregated only 30,000,000 bushels below the average of the thirteen. But for exceptional acreage yields in the United States, in the same years, and the enormous resulting exports, European supplies would, nevertheless, have been very deficient and prices materially higher. The injection of from 250,000,-000 to 300,000,000 bushels into the world's supply, by reason of such extraordinary acreage yields, has given the world cheap bread, when otherwise it must have been dear. Existing conditions are not such as to ensure a continuance of these low prices, nor is it desirable that the farmer should

sell his grain at cost or below it. The island and tropical populations absorb annually a volume of breadstuff equal to the surplus of exporting countries outside of Europe, India, and America. Existing conditions, therefore, indicate that the following is the most optimistic view of the situation permissible:

..1,460,000,000 bushels European requirements. Product of average European barvest, 1,230,000,000 Cossible American exports .. 126,000,000 le Indian exports...... 40,000,000

Deficit. 64,000,000 bushels A pessimistic prognostication, based upon estimates of a minimum European crop and an American crop no greater than that of 1885, or 357,000,000 bushels, would be this: European requirements.......1,460,000,000 bushels

1,147,000,000 American exports ... 40,000,000 Indian exports 40,000,000 -1,227,000,000 bushels

Fessimistic deficit...... 233,000,000 bushel Those inclined neither to optimism nor to the opposite might find a safe position midway between these extremes.

The Ships Return to Business.

The dispersion of the fleet of steel cruisers lately collected for the naval pageant in New York waters has already begun with the departure of the Atlanta for Greytown but within a few weeks it will be carried out on a general scale.

The prize of the command of the North Atlantic squadron falls to Rear Admiral A. E. K. BENHAM, who will undoubtedly retain it during the brief remnant of his active service. The senior Rear Admiral, Ban-CROFT GHERARDI, does not obtain sea service, but will have the usually desired command of the New York Navy Yard until his retirement. Commodore ERBEN, relieved from the latter post, gets the command of the European station, which will now be revived after a very long abeyance. Commodore WALKER has a three leave of absence, at the end of which his definite assignment to duty will be known. Meanwhile it is noticeable that the command of the South Atlantic station is left vacant, and perhaps may remain so until the Yantic, now the only vessel there, is reënforced by the Newark as flagship, and one or more of the gunboats. The Asiatic station, now under command of Rear Admiral Harmony, will early in June be under Rear Admiral IRWIN, whose flagship will eventually be the Baltimore. The Pacific station, now under command of Commodore SKERRETT, will be reënforced by the Philadelphia, Charleston, and Yorktown, thus becoming very strong. The Philadelphia may be the flagship, and it would not be surprising to find a South Pacific station set off

with a squadron of its own. Admiral BENHAM's flag will float from the San Francisco next week. Acting Rear Admiral ERBEN will have the Chicago as flagship, the Bennington, and perhaps another gunboat. The North Atlantic squadron. besides the San Francisco, will contain the Miantonomoh, Atlanta, Kearsarge, Vesuvius, and can be powerfully reenforced very soon by the New York, Detroit, Montgon ery, Marblehead, Machias, and Castine, although some of these will undoubtedly go to the foreign stations. Such is the programme understood to be fixed upon at present, but possibly it may be varied in details.

Fortune favored us in allowing the naval rendezvous and review to come off at a time when foreign station duties kept away only one ship from the display, and now all the stations will be strengthened with a view to all possible requirements.

Carl Lumholtz in Mexico.

Dr. CARL LUMHOLTZ, the well-known explorer, has been living among the Indians of northern Mexico, as he lived for many months among the natives of north Queens land a few years ago. He has a remarkable talent for adapting himself to circumstances, and if he cannot procure civilized food he can get along cheerfully on anything that will support life.

In Queensland, when he was studying the hitherto wholly unknown Herbert River natives, he found that lizards, snakes, and larvæ are not so unpalatable as many people might think. At least, to a hungry man who has accustomed himself to eating anything nutritious that comes handy, they are endurable; and in the wilds, where it was impossible to obtain civilized food, it was comfortable to know that he was in no danger of starvation; for the food of the birds and beasts was his, and with one exception he commanded all the resources that keep the natives alive. As they are cannibals, there was one feature of their

cuisine of which he could not partake. In Mexico, according to his letter to the Geographical Society, reprinted in THE SUN, he has found it difficult at times to procure the maize and goat meat on which he has chiefly relied. "But," he writes "as I have the happy faculty of liking all

sorts of new native dishes, mostly herbs, fruits, and roots, I go rather easily through what others would call privations. When LUMHOLTZ returns he will doubtless

supplied by explorers is more or less super-

ficial because based upon inadequate stud-

ies. The only way to get at the inner lives

of uncivilized races and to make a really

thorough and philosophical study of their

characteristics, is to follow the methods of

LUMHOLTZ and the late Dr. JUNKER; to live

among them as a comrade, gain their confi-

dence, and gradually acquire knowledge of

their manifold traits and of all the influ-

haustive investigation of this sort requires

and this fact makes all the more conspicu

STONE, JUNKER, and LUMHOLTZ have done

Mr. Hoke Smith's Victim.

Mr. BASCOM MYRICK appears to be a gen-

tleman of good humor as well as of good

sense. His remarks in the Times-Recorder

of Americus on his own now famous case

commend Mr. MYRICK to the esteem of all

"Though he himself has gone down, he has been the

means, like ARNOLD WINKELEIED of old, of winning a victory of no doubtful import for the Democratic party. The reasons said to have been assigned by the

President for refusing to appoint him to an office, made

it clear for the first time just where the Presiden

stands on all points relatively to the party which elected him.

"First, there seems to be now no doubt that the

ox and other Mugwumps who claimed to own Mr Cleveland would selve this Administration as they did

sefore, and relegate the Democrats to a state of in

"To be named in the same year with a Mugwamp, o

ven the year before, so harrows the soul of the Presi

ent that he can not abide the man who even alludes to

has been the means of saving it. Let the Democrati rejoice; let the Mugwumps mourn."

Of the genuineness of Mr. MYRICK's

Democracy there is not a shadow of doubt.

As the editor of an influential newspaper

which will continue to tell the truth in spite

of the devil and HOKE SMITH, he is in a bet-

ter position to serve his party in Georgia

than if he were Consul-General at Berlin.

and were on drinking terms with the Sec-

Candor compels us to say that the Secre-

tary of the Interior is not looming very

large just at present. The Hon. DINK

Borrs of Dahlonega would never have been

guilty of the underhanded trick by which

the Hon. Hoke Smith prejudiced Mr.

CLEVELAND'S mind against BASCOM MY-

RICK. And if the Hon. DINK BOTTS, in

SMITH'S place, had received from the man

who is no Mugwump such a wigging as

came a few days later to the Secretary of

the Interior, as the result of his interfer-

ence with the Hon. LEONIDAS LIVINGSTON,

why, the Hon, DINK BOTTS would have re-

signed and gone back to Georgia mightily

When an officer of the Christian En-

deavor Society avers that the members of that

organization will stay away from the Chicago

Fair, if it is to be open on Sundays, he probably

speaks inconsiderately. Nothing would please

the young folks in that society more than a

Sunday in which, after the due discharge of

religious rites, there should be hours of harm-

less enjoyment. Young people don't like to

pass Sunday in looking upon the unchanging

wearisome village street, or loating listlessly

and twirling their fingers and looking at the

clock and waiting for bedtime. They would

like a brighter day, if they could get it; and

they will not stay away from Chicago because

Our crack armored cruiser runs her race

o-day, weather permitting. She is big enough

with her 8,150 tons displacement, to take her

name from the Empire State, surpassing as

she does in size both the Maine and the Texas

Indeed, when that name was at first announced

it was supposed by some, inasmuch as she was

not the city had been honored. Presently

however, it became known that cruisers, inde-

pendently of their size or their being armored.

christened for the metropolis.

build all new ships of steel.

the pride of the city and the navy.

rould be named after cities, and thus she was

The first New York in our navy was a 36

gun ship, which cruised during the earlier

part of the century. Her successor was a

small sloop, which came to grief through

being eaptured by the British in the war of

begun at the Norfolk Navy Yard more than

thirty years ago, which there perished by fire.

was a wooden vessel of 4,527 tons displace-

ment, which remained on the stocks at

Brooklyn for completion about twenty years,

and was carried on the navy list as late as

broken up and sold, as it was determined to

1880, and perhaps longer. However, she was

Incomparably better than all these prede-

essors combined is our New York of to-day.

SENATOR IRBY WAS NOT THERE.

He was Miles Away When the Lynching

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A week

ago a negro was lynched about four miles

from this town for a confessed attempt to out-

rage a white schoolgirl in this county. The

agent of the Columbia State telegraphed an

account of the lynching to that paper, stating,

mong other things, that a "prominent offi-

cial" was present and gave good advice dur-

ing the trial and execution of the negro. The

State, commenting on the despatch, assumed

LAURENS, S. C. May 17, 1893.

After Sixteen Years the Confession:

From the New York Pimes of Testerday

Hayes was counted in in 1877.

The last of the New Yorks, before the present,

1812. Then followed a large and fine vessel.

vessel of the first-rate, that the State and

Sunday there is not to be made a dull day.

retary of the Interior.

and righteously wroth!

philosophers:

nocuous desuetude.

studying their ways of life.

THE WHITE HOUSE POLICE.

no Tax Part of the Progr WASHINGTON, May 21.-Certain items in the Administration's financial policy which the have a most interesting story to tell of the al-President will urge on Congress have been most unknown Tarahumare Indians among agreed upon. That is to say, it is now be the Chihuahua Mountains, many of whom lieved that the President has practically deterare cave dwellers. He has now lived in semined, with the acquiescence of the Secretary clusion with them and the Tepehuanes for of the Treasury, upon these three measures, many months, writing out their languages. namely: The unconditional repeal of the taking measurements and photographs, and Sherman silver law, the repeal of the State bank tax, and an income tax. A good deal of the ethnological matter

That the repeal of the Sherman lav wil' be an uphill business Mr. Cleveland lieguises to no one. His idea is that what is so obviously for the public welfare as the repeal of this law can be put through Congress, even though the fight be a hard one.

Although these are separate measures, the belief is that a sufficient number in Congress will combine to pass them. Mr. Carlisle, it is said, is of the opinion that while the bill for an income tax will awaken flerce opposition, it will bear discussion and prove a strong measre before Congress.

ences that affect their lives. Men are rare The old silver guard in Congress, as one of who possess the gifts which patient and exhem declares, will be strong enough to prevent the unconditional repeal of the Sherman aw. He insists that if it is repealed finally, it ous and valuable such work as LIVINGwill be because the silverites get something equally as good, or better. The tariff will be treated as a subordinate

uestion. THE RAINBOW IN THE CAMERA.

stoutshing Statements About the Colo Negatives by the Lippman Process.

From the Courrier des Erate-Unis of Yesterday. Paris, May 13.- N. Berget, of the laboratory staff in he department of physical research at the Sorbo has recently submitted at a meeting of the Photo Club of Paris some landscape negatives in color which the Messra Lumiere have obtained by the method of M. Lippman, After many experiments the Lumieres have succeeded in making gelatine-bromure plates that re-tain their sensitiveness long enough, and are of a tex-ture sufficiently delicate, to permit the reproduction colors; so that it was possible at the meeting of the society to see the marvellous results which these pho tographers have obtained.

President is a Democrat.

"Secondly, Mr. Cleveland is not a Mugwump. This The pictures that you behold in these negatives are will be no less gratifying than astonishing to many Democrats who have from day to day been trembling in their boots for fear Carl Schurz and Ellery Andrelike aquarelies. Here is a cluster of flowers; roses, volets, jasmins appear in their proper colorest colors, with all their infinite delicacy of and various tones. Everything is there, the green, the white, the blue, the red, the rose, and the violet, with heir subtie, velvety hues; everything is there except he fragrance of the flowers. Here, again, is a bit of gravelled pathways which one distinguishes with perect clearness from the earth graded for the green the subject of Mugwumpery. This will, therefore, be a straint. Democratic Administration, and no Mug-wump need apply; for which the Lord be praised! sward; here is a ravishing little cottage, all bathed in sunshine—and what sunshine:—and here a vista under the trees, made of sombre greens and light greens, the "The country is saved; and an 'editor with a tall hat, with the fles of his paper under his arm, and not on drinking terms with the Secretary of the Interior." lights deliciously distributed, and the whole view giving the sensation of nature itself.

Next was shown the photographic reproduction of a series of chromo-lithographs whose crude colors you see on the boxes of war matches in daily use. Here is the Marshal Sculk, or the figure so called, who is de-picted with his "frigate" hat, surmounted with a plume of supera white; "that tone of white," says M. Herget, "the reproduction of which is the culmina of color photography." Here are color photographs of colored caricatures, of the staring posters you have seen so many times on the walls that you recognize the familiar burs when the negative is exhibited under the ramiliar hues when the negative is exhibited under the ex)-hydrogen light. There was also shown a color photograph of a Japanese screen with the excitic col-oring peculiar to that nort of painting. M. Berget gave on this subject the following ex-

planations: "Color photography has certainly just made a great step forward. The problem is to-day settled, for we have now films equally sensitive to all the colors. Observe the blues and the whites in the landscapes which have been shown us. In ordinary photographs the sky is. as you know, of a crude white; it is said to be solarized. In these new photographs the sky comes out with its own true blue. As to that white which is the resultant of all the simple colors in combination, it is admirably reproduced by the new films, because they are sensitive to all the simple colors It must be said, however, that it still remains to accelerate the time of exposure, which is new fro twenty-five to thirty minutes, while at first it exceeded an hour. It would be difficult to find a person obliging nough, or anxious enough to have his picture taken in colors, to remain motionless for a half hour in the bright sunlight. Another desideratum: Every co lograph now taken is unique, as was formerly the ase by the dagnerreotype process. We need to discover a method of making color prints on paper."

Rather Miscellaneous. To the Epiron of The Sch-Sir: In the interesting

Sunbeams published by you to-day I read this: "Talk about girls chewing gum," said a young wo-man, "why, I saw to-day three persons one atter an-other drop pennies in the slot of a chewing gum ma-chine, and they were all men, every one of them, all grown men."

enough. The grown men, as the young lady calls them, were buying chewing gum for girls The other day I saw something which, I confess sur-The other day I saw something which. I confess sur-prised me, though I have long been a careful observer of certain phases of New York life. I never saw anything like this before: A man so interested in a news-paper that he was reading it walking down elevated ratiroad steps. The paper was Tur Sun.

I have a query, an answer, and a conclusion Query: Did any Sex reader over see a man not have ng the rheumatism, who did not have a sure cure for or a man having the rheumatism who did ? Answer: The prize given by London Fid Ries to the reader who should furnish the best definition of gentleman, was won by one whose description was,
"A knight whose armor is honor, whose weapon is
courtesy." That may do very well for a monarchical country like England, but in the United States a ger tleman, I think, is a man who gets from amo

whose society he covets the largest number of invitations to call again. Conclusion: I Lave seen and studied many kinds of fools, but for all-round, pervasive, paramount, and sublimated folly I think that the man who thinks he understands the feminine character and says so is en-

litled to unchallenged preeminence. Why is it that, although the English House of Com mous, made up largely of venerable men, has, while considering the Home Rule bill, protracted sessions lasting often until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. "scrap" between two newsboys in the City Hall Par will empty the session chamber of the New York Board of Aldermen at any hour of the day, and an invita-tion to take a drink will deprive it of a quorum? Are New York Aldermen less tatelligent? I Fran So.

Unregulated Passenger Traffic in Dakots From the Grafton Record.

A railroad man, that is a conductor or brakeman ometimes makes from 15 cents to \$10 extra by ecling fares in box cars from gentlemen who are no nankering after notoriety, but who are going from one settlement to another as quietly as possible so as not to get their names in the paper. A dollar will carry a man a long way in a box car, aithough it does not give him the privilege of suing the company in case of an accident. Well regulated crews divide the train into two equal parts. The head brakeman has the first half of the train, the hind brakeman has the litter half, and the conductor gets the caboose fares, which he sometimes divides with the company, but conuctors have been discharged for being too honest that respect; train masters, superintendents, and gen-eral managers have most of them commenced by car-rying water to the section crews and wound their way up on the brakeman and conductor ladder, and they ien't like to see old landmarks destroyed or adulter

> A Curious Misapprehension From the Boston Herald.

It is as we supposed. Mr. James Gordon Bennett's letter of thanks to Mr. Croker of Tammany Hall, thank-ing him for the appointment of a Fire Commissioner. was deliberately penned. Mayor Gilroy had refused t nake the appointment, and so Mr. Bennett appealed to a higher power, who is the Grand Sachem of Tammany. That did the business, and Mr. Bennett returned thanks iness, and Mr. Bennett returned thanks where they were due.

The Swan Soug of the Boston Organ, From the Boston Budget.

Sale, commenting on the despatch, assumed that I was the prominent official, and connected me by name with the lynching.

Although I felt that the people of this State would not believe that I was present aiding and abstring, as practically charged by the Nale, I believed that its statements would be selegraphed North and published in many of the leading papers in the country. I therefore sent a primpt denial to the Nale of my aidiged connection in any way with the lynching, and this was published; but, to my surprise, I notice that the Northern papers are criticising me, no doubt finding warrant for their reflections in the original misstatements of the Nale. their reflections in the original misstatements of the State. The editorial comments of the State, to my mind, could have been written with no other than a malicious intention to injure me politically; first, because they were untrue, and second, because they emanated from a paper organized and conducted by Independents, or disloyal and disaffected Democratic Democratic organization and maligned and misrepresented its officers and leaders since the election of Gov. Tillman in 1838.

Ericity to restate my denial to the State: I was not present at the lynching, but on the contrary, was six miles away from the scene of the hanging at the time it took place, and the deed had been done two hours before I had any knowledge of the occurrence. I frust that the papers which have given publicity to the false reports connecting me with this affair, and others which are disposed to deal fairly in such matters, will give this letter the benefit of their circulation.

LAUMENS, S. C. May 17, 1883. "It's curious," said Wilkins, "how coming events rast their shadows before them. I'll wager a fiver none of you genitemen can guess what was the last thing played on the Tremont Temple organ at the time of the firs.

"The Lost Choos!" ire. Lost Chord," suggested Dumbley as shook his head. "Dies Irm," said the classi siteman, in should again. In should his bead again, in should his bead again, at was it, then " saled the practical member, its got up, reached for his hat, and went to the Then he replied;

To the Departed.

Good-by, Van Speljk! We rather leijs Your honest holland manners Gool-by, Van Speijk, Don't ever streijk Your Netherlandish banners.

At home, Van Speijk, Think well of this vacation: Because, Van opeljk, We really leijk You and your tidy nation

THE DUPLICATION OF PAY.

Case of Capt. W. S. John

Fort Leavenworth of Capt. William R. Johnson, a retired officer of the army, has been made the subject of sharp animadversion on the part of the War Department. The President of the court martial was a distinguished officer, Col. James W. Forsyth, Seventh Cavairy, who, close upon thirty years ago, was the chief of Sheridan's staff in the Shenandoah Capt. Sydney W. Taylor, Fourth Artillery, was the Judge Advocate. The accused, Capt. Johnson, a native of Illinois, entered the civil war as a private in Company A. Fourth Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry, almost a the outbreak of hostilities, was discharged about three months later, and in the autumn of 1862 secured a commission as First Lieutenant in the First Arkansas Cavairy, and was promoted to be Captain early the next year. Being honorably dismissed in July, 1864, he was next made a First Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps. After the war he secured commission as First Lieutenant in an infantr regiment of the regular army, and after some further fluctuations in and out of the service was retired on the ground of a wound received in the line of duty, with the rank of Captain mounted in May. 1871. He had received brevets of Captain and Major of volun teers for gallant and meritorious services in the civil war.

The charge brought against Capt. Johnson was that of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specifications, three in number, were that he transferred his pay accounts to secure money that he had bor rowed, and then collected them himself without paying the debts for which they were transferred, and that he had thus duplicated his pay accounts and collected the duplicates. The plea was not guilty. The findings on the specifications were not guilty of the first, guilty of the third, and on the second that the facts were as alleged, but that the court "attach no criminality thereto." The finding on the charge was not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The sentence was that Capt. Johnson should be reprimanded by the reviewing authorities. When these proceed ings were duly reported to President Cleveland, he directed Secretary Lamont to disan prove the findings on the charge and on the first and second specifications, and also the sentence. "In private life," the Secretary said. "a person tried and adjudged guilty of assigning property as collateral, and then collecting and appropriating its avails to his own use, or of transferring for value received

would be subjected to severe and humiliating punishment." The Secretary added this sharp rebuke for the court:

rebuke for the court:

That a court martial, comprising officers of rank and
experience, should so lightly regard the similar offences here fully established and found is a reproach
to the service, and the proceeding is in marked inconsistence with the duty of protecting and maintaining
that high sames of personal honor which has characterized the reputation of the army.

that high sense of personal honor which has characterized the reputation of the army.

The offence of duplicating pay accounts is one that has been unhappily, too familiar in the army for many years, and has at times caused very determined efforts for its extirpation. To sell one's accounts for the same month to different persons is very clearly an offence, but courts martial naturally look at the question of probable motive in order to secretain what verdict to render and what sentence to inflict. The finding of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman is properly held to involve a moral delinquency implying an intent to commit a clear offence. If the wrong motive seems to be absent, or if the purpose, in a case like the present, to defraud, does not clearly appear, the court martial is very apt not to impute the dishonorable motive, and to change the finding to that of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Possibly this may be the explanation of the discrepancy in view between the court, of which Gen. Forsyth was President, and the War Denartment. It is certainly no ordinary incident in the routine of the military establishment for the President of the United States publicly to declare the finding and sentence of a very distinguished court of army officers to be a "reproach to the service," on account of its failure to maintain the hi seems of personal honor which should belong to the army.

It might seem practicable under the army

sense of personal honor which should belong to the army.

It might seem practicable under the army regulations to prevent any duplication of pay accounts. But the custom is for disbursing officers to accept a notification that an officer has soid or transferred his pay accounts for a specific period, in consequence of the great convenience which this privilege gives to the army as a whole. It is not deemed advisable to revoke the privilege merely because here and there an officer abuses it.

Under President Arthur there seemed to be at one time almost a mania for this offence, and Secretary Lincoln took steps to cradicate the evil. Several severe sentences, including dismissals from the army, were inflicted. "The offence," said the President on one occasion, "consists in assigning accounts to outside persons and then drawing pay for the same periods, and I intend to put a stop to the practice." He apparently did succeed in diminishing its frequency, and especially by proper regulations in preventing the Government from loses in the matter. But the practice continued, with less frequency, under President Cleveland during his first term and under President Harrison, and it reappears to-day.

During the famous Swaim trial, which

president Cleveland during his arist term and under President Harrison, and it resppears to-day.

During the famous Swaim trial, which brought in the question of Col. Morrow's duplication of his accounts, it was said that in a period of ten years there had been nearly 170 double payments. But in two years under Gen. Rochester there had not been more than a dozen. Under Secretary Lincoln strict orders were issued in regard to reporting such cases, and the possibility of fraudulent bypothecation was diminished by these strict regulations. One great temptation to this offence was undoubtedly the practice of gambling, which sometimes led an officer to piedge his ray, and then to violate the piedge by drawing the money or making the same pledge to a second person, under the belief that a turn of juck would enable him to square up the whole transaction before any trouble could arise out of it.

If the instances of court martial sentences during the last ten years should be reviewed it would be found that the present case of Capt. Johnson was not the only one in which, while the offence of pay simplication had been committed, the court had refused to attach to it the latent of criminality, and had accordingly modified its findings and sentence. But Secretary Lamont's criticism implies that the facts in this current instance do not justify any such leniency.

MAT." SHOULD BE "SAT" DOWN ON. Likewise the Man Who Would Propose an

Abbreviation So Atrocious "As I was walking up Broadway this morning." said a citizen. "I heard a man say to another to whom something had happened.

What's the mat?' meaning 'What's the mat ter; and it suggested an idea that it seemed to me might be useful to the human race. "We have been trying for hundreds of years

to save time by improved methods of labor, and we have had the tallest kind of success. We do now in one day what it used to take us ten days, a hundred days, or more, to do, and we are introducing time-saving methods into all the affairs of our daily life. They are met with on every hand. What household, for example, is without a sowing machine What big office is without a stenographer Does the man who writes the letters sit up now until twenty minutes past 11

sit up now until twenty minutes past 11 writing them? Why, certainly not. He sits in an easy chair, tilts it back at a comfortable angle, lights a cigar, looks out of the window and dictates: My Dear Sir: Yours of steenth inst, at hand. We—.' The time saved he uses in doing something else.

"We have done a little something with the language in the matter of economizing time, but we have by no means done what we ought to have done. We have taken the superfluous letter "u" out of such words as labour and honour, and the saving of time thereby in the matter of typesetting. In a country of readers like ours, is something immense. The space saved has made room for much valuable and interesting matter that might otherwise not have been printed. In original outlay the saving amounts to many thousands of doilars which might have been locked up and practically lost in that useless letter, but which are now free for use in other and productive enterprises.

"Interface."

now free for use in other and productive enterprises.

"itut that is very little. Why shouldn't we abbreviate the form of speech? What's the matter with 'what's the matter with 'what's themat?' Nothing. But there is a saving of ten per cent. or more in time. Suppose somebody should ask you when you are going, and you should say. I am going on Sat.' There is a saving of two syll'sides in one work, with a corresponding saving of time; and it is obvious that this could be carried to an almost indefinite extent. If some such method of aboreviation were generally adopted by the people of a country as populous as ours, the saving of time would amount to years daily."

"Plain drunk ?" queried the Magistrate "Ne, your Honor," replied the policemen who had rought in the case. "Ornamented with delirium immunis, your Moner,"

-Mugwumps are the sparrows of politic -There are now 780 students in the Leland Stanford

iniversity.

—A firm of above dealers in Brooklyn announce that WASHINGTON, May 21.-The recent trial at they have a picture and a tiger on free exhib their shop at certain hours. The tea store chrome is having its effect in other departments of trade. —Rdouard Remenyi's rhymed autograph note, quoted

in Tax Sun some time ago, is only one of many such productions by the violinist. Another antograph of Remenyl's written on a postal card reads: "Years truly, E. Remenyl, a damned fiddler," -It is said that five minutes after the cyclene than

—it is said that nive minutes arrer are cyclone that struck Cisco. Tex., several weeks ago, spreading death and destruction in its path, the moon was shining down upon the raine from a perfectly clear sky, and the shrinks of the wounded and the moans of the dying could be heard everywhere.

could be heard everywhere.

The Baitimore oriole is paying its usual brief spring visit to this region, and adding by its splendid presence a flitting giory to suburban woodlands. One seldem ares many of these birds together, scarcely ever more than a dozen in a flock, and they have the look of foreigners in the costume of some unknown bird land.

Nearly or quite the whole of the claim to California

property recently awarded to the beirs of ten. John o property recently awarded to the month of the country the claims of other beirs. He will be made rich by the operation, and if he shall remain in the may will be one of the small company of officers to whom the mater of nav is one of na moment -In any New York restaurant where beer and wine are sold, the customer may order them as long as the place is open. In Boston it is understood that the sale

place is open. In Boston it is understood that the sale of stimulating beverages abail crase at midmight, and it is customary for the waiters in chop houses to pass among the customers at a few minutes before twelve, asking. "Anything to order, gents, before the har closes."

—Horse hair is less used now than formerly for the madding of milliary coats. Probably one causators. padding of military coats. Probably one cause for its aboution is the troublesome wound that it makes when a bullet passes through the stuffing before entering the flesh, for the hard, stiff hair is driven in before the

bullet and sets up a constant frritation there Severa such instances occurred in the civil war, where solauch instances occurred in the civil war, where sol-diers were shot by marks men perched in tree.

—It used to be common for auctiences to hire an empty house, stock it with carpets, furniture, books, pictures, pianos, and all sorts of oids and ends, advetise these chattels as "the property of a family about removing to the country," and get rid of them at pub-lic sale. It was an efficient way of disposing of secondhand things that would not have gone off briskly in ar

auction room. But auctioneers say that they do not do such things now much. do such things now much.

—Catawamp is the unlovely name of a prospersus
farming region on the boundary line between New
Castle county, Del, and Cecil county, Md. The swamp
that once justified one syltable of the name has nearly
disappeared under the influence of agricultural drain age, and even most of the local inhabitants have los the tradition that accounts for the other syllable. The region was once a dense awamp infested with wildsate, and the name has clung long after the reason for it disappeared.

-Curiously tenacious of life is that beautiful plant commonly called the twy gerantum. Branches cut off and kept partly immersed in water live on for months, not only with small loss of vitality in the larger leaves but even with some development of leaf buds, and pos-sibly some growth of new wood. This occurs too, without any sign of root development in the immersed ends. The clippings are peculiarly fitted for in door decoration in winter, as the green of the ivy geranium s so fresh as to suggest a perpetual spring.

-When Dr. Elisha Kent Kane was last in the Arctis regions, his family at home decided that it became some one of his brothers to accompany the search ex-pedition, and accordingly Dr. John K. Kane volunteered for the service, and made a notable voyage that brought him, however, no special fame. He lived to marry a sister of Thomas F. Bayard, and, as a practi-ing physician in Wilmington, Del., was noted for skill in his profession, literary taste, and polisted manners. His widow is now Mrs. Levi Bird.

nearly or quite pure white, but now, in the earlier

days of its development, a delicate rose pink, that later is almost lost in the plentiful snows of the full-blows flower, is the predominant color presented by the dag-wood tree. This color remains at certain points in the blossom, but is insignificant in comparison with the broad expanse of white. The dogwood, which is nonruthlessly carry off great branches in blossom time. -Malden, Mass, seems to have lost track of the support of the gospel in that place. By the terms of the will Dexter scemingly intended that the sum of \$2,000 should be put at interest for 100 years and ported the principal in 1808 as \$2,694.48, and it is supposed that Dexter's bequest was part of this fund. In 1824 the fund amounted to \$4,233.88. That was the date of the last report. The 100 years named in Dexer's will expire in the first decade of the twentiet

century. -"Bureau de Tabac" is a sign seen occasionally in the monopoly. The use of such a sign here is only another evidence that the French resident is slow to shake of in the French quarter are manifestly addressed to French-speaking persons only. A blackboard swang over an areaway in Wooster street bears in chalk script the legend, "Articles de Peche," followed by three or four other lines written in such fashion that only one skilled at once in the French tongue and

French chirography could decipher it.

There grows upon the sands of the Atlantic cost, at least as far north as the Virginia line, a little cacin with a pretty yellow flower. It flourishes in the dry est seasons and where nought but bare sand is visible amid hard conditions is found, perhaps, in the charat ter of its roots. They are long and tough, like twins cords, and, radiating in several directions, they converte the plant whatever moisture the ground contains for yards around Oddly enough, too, this cacta, when torn up by the roots and conveyed north seem to live on indefinitely under entirely new conditions its roots cut short, planted in clay soil, and abundantly

-Science has disproved the rural belief that thunder sours milk. It is now known that the souring result from a fungua growth, and that this fungua is peraliarly fatal to nursing children. The eld-time rura beitef was that the concussion from thunder acted mechanically upon the milk, and first source and then coldified it. The theory is a plausible one, easily derived from observing one set of facts without know ing about the existence of others more important & the situation. It happens that milk does soor during of just after thunder storms, because the atmospheria conditions then preval ing are usually of a kind favore his to the ranid development of the fungus growth the

sours milk.

—One mode of transportation among the poor white of southern West Virginia is known as "riding an hitching." It is resorted to when two travellers for themselves with only one horse and they are going to far to ride "double." In "riding and hitching" one traveller takes the horse and goes a mile or more, while the other foots it behind. The equestrian naturally makes faster speed than the walker. So after be had ridden his share, he dismounts and hitches his steed to a tree by the roadside, and pushes on afoot. In time the other walker comes to the bitched animal mounts him, and rides on until he has overtaken the first rides and got some distance in front, when the operation is repeated. Thus each rides alternately, and the horse gets a breathing spell.

-AB interesting experiment in the early spring is to make clippings of any outdoor shrub or tree, keep these partly immersed indeors in water tinctured with any monia, and watch the development of the leaf but Nature's outdoor work may thus be anticspated by many weeks, and the effect of a forward indoor spring while shrubs and plants outside are still leafless, is upcommonly charming. Later bloasoms may be forced upon clippings in the same way, and the sight of blooming apple branch indoors, while the buds on the parent tree still suggest tightly folded flags, is delighted ful especially to persons who are housed by incioment weather. This sort of experiment, when successful is peculiarly cheering to invalids and others to whom the late springs of this region are so discouraging

-"Oh, it's such a task to keep these people in order

exclaimed the matron of one of the bones for aged people that abound here. She was referring to her charges. They are cranky because they are oil, most charges. They are cranky because they are oil; most of them are in poor health, and they are just like a lot of children. If one has anything the others want it one desires ventilation, the others want to keep everything shut up; but if one shuts a window, the others is thing shut up; but if one shuts a window, the others is set that it be opened at once. They grow peevish and fretful; and separated from other people as they are they brood over their rheumatisms and colds until their allments seem to them very important. Each one wants the doctor to pay attention to bim or her and demands that the cook do the same. They don't effect realize that they are far more confortable and better cared for here than they would be anywhere iss."

Franch personal and geographical names in the

cared for here than they would be anywher elas.

French personal and geographical names in the New World have met with scant consideration in the mouths of millions unacquainted with the French tongue. The Mississippi Valley bristles with oddy faguised geographical names that have come down from the days of the carly Jesuit missionaries. Terre list and Des Minites, in apt's of being mispronounced, have reliable their original spelling, but dozens of either have not fared so wait in the latter fragrat. Even in French i Anada French is geographical names have been French (annua French Reographical names have been grossly corrupted fra Cheneaux, the channel of the Ottawa River, is now pronounced the Snows fra Chair and Les Joschines, on the San River are the charms and the Swashings. The Mountain Chancal Dieu, near the head of the Bay of Fundy, is now the Shepedy, Strangest of all, the River Quahrab-Wan All-Quah-Dusvic of New Brunswick, apparantly Franch and Indian, is abbreviated by some into Patambellad and by others into the Tom Ledgwick.